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09/892,139	06/26/2001	Yasuhiko Mizushima	P/1878-171	1950
32172	7590 09/13/2004		EXAMINER	
	SHAPIRO MORIN & O	PHAN, HANH		
41 ST FL.	JE OF THE AMERICAS (6	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
NEW YORK, NY 10036-2714			2633	
			DATE MAILED: 09/13/2004	4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

•		Application No.	plicant(s)	· · · · · ·
		09/892,139	09/892,139 MIZUSHIMA ET AL.	
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	·	Hanh Phan	2633	
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication Reply	on appears on the cover shee	t with the correspondence addres	s
THE - Exte after - If the - If NO - Failt Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR I MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICAT nsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communica a period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) day to period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory are to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, be reply received by the Office later than three months after the departent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	TION. CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, mation. s, a reply within the statutory minimum or period will apply and will expire SIX (6) or statute, cause the application to become	ay a reply be timely filed f thirty (30) days will be considered timely. MONTHS from the mailing date of this commur ne ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	nication.
Status				
1) 又	Responsive to communication(s) filed or	n 26 June 2001.		•
2a)□	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	This action is non-final.		
•	Since this application is in condition for a		natters, prosecution as to the me	rits is
٠,٠	closed in accordance with the practice u			,
Disposit	ion of Claims			
•		the application		:
5)	Claim(s) <u>1,5,6 and 8-11</u> is/are pending ir 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are w Claim(s) is/are allowed.			
·	Claim(s) <u>1,5,6 and 8-11</u> is/are rejected.			
•	Claim(s) is/are objected to.	and/or alastian requirement		:
ال(٥	Claim(s) are subject to restriction	and/or election requirement.		
Applicat	ion Papers			
•	The specification is objected to by the Ex			
10)	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)[
	Applicant may not request that any objection			
11)	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the The oath or declaration is objected to by			
•—				:
	under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
′—	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for for All b) Some * c) None of:	oreign priority under 35 U.S.	C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).	:
	1. Certified copies of the priority docu	uments have been received.		:
	2. Certified copies of the priority doc	uments have been received i	n Application No	:
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the	e priority documents have be	en received in this National Stag	je :
	application from the International I	Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).		:
* 5	See the attached detailed Office action for	a list of the certified copies	not received.	
				:
Attachmer	nt(s)			
	ce of References Cited (PTO-892)		ew Summary (PTO-413)	•
3) X Infor	ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-9 mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO er No(s)/Mail Date <u>8</u> .		No(s)/Mail Date of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)) .
S Patent and 3	Irademark Office			

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DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is responsive to the Amendment filed on 06/21/2004.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 3. Claims 1 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ghaem (US Patent No. 5,335,361).

Regarding claims 1 and 10, referring to Figures 1 and 2, Ghaem discloses an optical data bus communication system of an artificial satellite, comprising:

a plurality of first devices (i.e., a plurality integrated circuits 107, 115, 143, Fig. 1), each of which is equipped with an optical transmitter (i.e., an optical transmitter 107, Fig. 1) each transmitter transmitting signals of a differing wavelength;

a reflection means (i.e., reflective interior surface 103, Fig. 1) that is provided on the entire inner surface of, or at prescribed locations inside, the case of the artificial satellite; and

a plurality of second devices (i.e., a plurality integrated circuits 107, 115, 143, Fig. 1), each of which is equipped an optical receiver (i.e., an optical receiver 109, Fig.

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1) that receives optical signals that are transmitted from the optical transmitters both directly and after reflection and diffusing by the reflection means, each receiver receiving optical signals of a different wavelength and reproducing said optical signals from these received signals (see from col. 2, line 65 through col. 6, line 30).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 5. Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ghaem (US Patent No. 5,335,361) in view of Heflinger (US Patent No. 5,726,786).

Regarding claim 5, Ghaem teaches all the aspects of the claimed invention except fails to teach the optical transmitter is equipped with a wide-angle LED as a light source for transmission, and the optical receiver is equipped with a wide-angle photodiode for receiving light emitted from the LED. However, Heflinger in US Patent No. 5,726,786 teaches the optical transmitter is equipped with a wide-angle LED as a light source for transmission, and the optical receiver is equipped with a wide-angle photodiode for receiving light emitted from the LED (Figs. 1-4, col. 13, lines 60-67 and col. 14, lines 1-12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the optical transmitter is equipped with a wide-angle LED as a light source for transmission, and the optical receiver is

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equipped with a wide-angle photodiode for receiving light emitted from the LED as taught by Heflinger in the system of Ghaem. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this since Heflinger suggests in column 13, lines 60-67 and col.

14, lines 1-12 that using such the optical transmitter is equipped with a wide-angle LED as a light source for transmission, and the optical receiver is equipped with a wide-angle photodiode for receiving light emitted from the LED has advantage of allowing providing a passive optical free space data bus and one transmitter can be transmit the signal to other receivers.

Regarding claim 6, the combination of Ghaem and Heflinger teaches teaches the reflection means is a polygon reflection mirror (Figs. 1 and 2 of Heflinger).

6. Claims 8, 9 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ghaem (US Patent No. 5,335,361) in view of Heflinger (US Patent No. 5,726,786) and further in view of Ohhata et al (US Patent No. 6,304,357).

Regarding claims 8 and 11, the combination of Ghaem and Heflinger teaches all the aspects of the claimed invention except fails to teach the optical receiver comprises an 0/E converter for converting received optical signals to electrical signals, again control means for converting electrical signals that are converted by the 0/E converter to electrical signals of a required level; and a pulse width shaping means for converting electrical signals of a required level that are converted by the gain control means to digital signals of a prescribed pulse width. However, Ohhata in US Patent No. 6,304,357 teaches an optical receiver comprises an 0/E converter for converting received optical

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signals to electrical signals, again control means for converting electrical signals that are converted by the 0/E converter to electrical signals of a required level; and a pulse width shaping means for converting electrical signals of a required level that are converted by the gain control means to digital signals of a prescribed pulse width (Fig. 1, col. 1, lines 10-44). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the optical receiver comprises an 0/E converter for converting received optical signals to electrical signals, again control means for converting electrical signals that are converted by the 0/E converter to electrical signals of a required level; and a pulse width shaping means for converting electrical signals of a required level that are converted by the gain control means to digital signals of a prescribed pulse width as taught by Ohhata in the system of the combination of Ghaem and Heflinger. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this since Ohhata suggests in column 1, lines 10-44 that using such the optical receiver comprises an 0/E converter for converting received optical signals to electrical signals, again control means for converting electrical signals that are converted by the 0/E converter to electrical signals of a required level; and a pulse width shaping means for converting electrical signals of a required level that are converted by the gain control means to digital signals of a prescribed pulse width has advantage of allowing increasing the power level of signal to a constant level and providing an optical receiver with high sensitivity and wide dynamic range.

Regarding claim 9, the combination of Ghaem, Heflinger and Ohhata teaches the pulse width shaping means comprises: a comparator that takes output of the gain

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control means as one input and a reference voltage as another input and, based on the positive or negative of the difference between these inputs, converts electrical signals of a required level that are output from said gain control means to digital signals; and a sampling means that performs sampling by a sampling signal of a prescribed frequency to convert digital signals that are converted by said comparator to digital signals of a prescribed pulse width (Fig. 1of Ohhata, col. 1, lines 10-44).

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 5, 6 and 8-11 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hanh Phan whose telephone number is (571)272-3035.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Chan, can be reached on (571)272-3022. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-4700.

Nahyhan Patent Examiner Art Unit 2633 09/01/04